

## THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC

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THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1900.

No. 22

MAY CIRCULATION.

W. B. Carr, Business Manager of The St. Louis Republic, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the daily and Sunday Republic printed during the month of May, 1900, all in regular editions, was as per schedule below:

Date	Copies	Date	Copies
1.....	80,180	17.....	84,360
2.....	80,210	18.....	84,000
3.....	80,820	19.....	86,090
4.....	80,080	20 Sunday.....	84,120
5.....	82,355	21.....	84,060
6 Sunday.....	84,200	22.....	83,480
7.....	80,090	23.....	82,410
8.....	79,240	24.....	82,570
9.....	86,560	25.....	82,840
10.....	85,970	26.....	84,970
11.....	84,460	27 Sunday.....	83,890
12.....	90,280	28.....	82,820
13 Sunday.....	84,770	29.....	82,090
14.....	84,710	30.....	82,810
15.....	84,640	31.....	82,130
16.....	84,460		

Total for the month..... 2,584,635

Less all copies spotted in printing, left over or discarded..... 514

Net number distributed..... 2,531,492

Average daily distribution..... 81,661

And said W. B. Carr further says that the number of copies returned or reported unsold during the month of May was 8.6 per cent.

W. B. CARR.

Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo. My term expires April 24, 1901.

DISMISS THE POSSE.

The Police Board should seriously consider the dismissal of the Sheriff's posse. Apparently the citizens summoned by the Sheriff have performed the duty for which they were called into the service of the State and may be permitted to return to their usual vocations.

What is necessary now is intelligently and correctly outlined in the address of the President of the Police Board made to the District Captains on Tuesday. The sporadic outbreaks of violence which have occurred this week call for the vigilant and tireless work of the regular police organization. Detectives and policemen can do more to restore peace and order now than any Sheriff's posse.

St. Louis owes a debt of gratitude to the men who have responded to the Sheriff's call at great personal inconvenience and in many instances at serious business loss. There is grateful recognition of the debt by the great body of the people who respect law and order, but the best evidence of a proper recognition will be manifested in a prompt dismissal of the posse as soon as conditions justify.

PUNISH OFFENDERS.

Severe measures should be adopted by the police to bring to justice the men who are placing dynamite cartridges on street car tracks. The instructions given to Police Captains should result in the arrest and conviction of some of the men who are doing this work. Their subsequent punishment should be of an exemplary nature.

No denunciation of these secret assassins can be too severe. The man who places such an explosive on a street car track becomes a murderer in intent. Up to the present no fatalities or serious injuries have resulted from this lawlessness, but there is reason to believe that this has been due to good fortune or unfamiliarity with the nature and use of the explosive rather than design.

St. Louis must not wait in this matter until, emboldened by past escapes, the men who use the dynamite succeed in bringing about a loss of human life. The men who place the explosive on street car tracks are far too many already. There is no way to stop crime than by the infliction of punishment of such a nature as will prevent a repetition of the offense.

No question of a strike is involved in the matter. It is a question only of preserving life and property.

THE FINISHING TOUCH.

To-day the Republican National Convention in session at Philadelphia under the iron rule of Mark Hanna will nominate William McKinley for re-election to the presidency of the United States and, in all probability, will name Theodore Roosevelt of New York for the second place on the Republican ticket.

The national platform adopted by the convention yesterday contained no unexpected features in its declaration of Republican principle. It was a Hanna platform, pure and simple, just as the convention itself is a Hanna convention. It pronounces for imperialism and makes no feeble and perfunctory protest against the trust evil as to serve notice to the American people that they must look elsewhere for protection from the greed of monopoly and of unduly favored syndicate corporations.

In the convention's development of a tidal wave of sentiment for Theodore Roosevelt as the Vice Presidential candidate of the Republican party there is in reality an additional tribute to the power of the Hanna machine. It is considered remarkable by the puppet delegates in Philadelphia that any one should have dared to boom Roosevelt even for the Vice Presidency in the face of Hanna's opposition to the New York Govern-

ment. The really remarkable feature of the development is that Roosevelt, completely overshadowing McKinley in the convention, was not entered for the Presidential nomination instead. This is the first national political convention in American history in which delegates have feared to name for the Presidency any man save the incumbent of the Presidential office.

The Republican machine convention will probably complete its labors to-day and adjourn sine die. If it has accomplished no other purpose it should at least have proven to the American people how utterly and abjectly the Republican party has surrendered to commercialism and the machine in politics. This great and ominous truth has been in evidence since the fall of the gavel that called the convention into being.

INSINCERE OR INEXPRESSIVE.

Upon all the vital issues which interest the people of the United States the utterances of the platform adopted by the Republican National Convention yesterday are either insincere or unexpressive. The one note or the other is sounded whenever there is reference to a really great and living question of present politics.

The platform has been so completely forecast in the columns of The Republic that it will not surprise its readers when they discover how invariably the boasts of the party's past accomplishments are stained with untruth and its promises for the future clouded with ambiguity. There will only be surprise that this skillful rhetorician who concocted this campaign document could not select phrases which would less baldly reflect the hypocrisy of the party.

Yet there are great truths not even the verbal juggling of a Talleyrand could conceal, so it was perhaps inevitable that the expected claim that the Republican party brought us every beneficence we have enjoyed during the past three years should take the form of transparent bombast. It will bring but a passing smile, therefore, to learn that the Republican party claims the suffrages of the voters for things it has no more given us than the air we breathe and the food we eat.

But the specifications upon which it rests this claim to have been the vehicle which brought the country its recent era of prosperity merit a moment's critical consideration. The platform declares the Republican party "promised to restore prosperity by means of two executive measures: a protective tariff and a law making gold the standard of value." These are the things of saving grace upon which the proof is rested. Yet the one it didn't give and the other it never promised.

No one needs to be told that we had practically exactly the same protective tariff in the days of business inactivity and depression which marked the last three years of Cleveland's administration, so that the McKinley administration has given us nothing in that respect we didn't already have. Not less notorious is the fact that it was the Gold Democrats who promised four years ago to give the country a law making gold the standard. The Republican party lacked the boldness to make that promise whatever may have been the secret plans dictated by the unspoken convictions of its leaders. Four years ago Republicanism was making pretentious but hypocritical promises of international bimetalism.

A similar lack of courage to speak candidly openly and boldly is breathed in every line of the platform referring to the newer issues of to-day in which the American people are so deeply concerned. The utterances of the party will be studied in vain for the faintest allusion to its intentions with respect to the future of Porto Rico and the Philippines, or for the vaguest hint of actual and practical legislation in repression of the crushing evil of trusts. Words are thought to conceal, not to illuminate, the thoughts of the Republican leaders, and in the waste of rhetoric we gather nothing of definite and specific promise.

Inexpressive in the outline of its future policy the citizens of the United States are asked to trustfully confide their government to the conductors of a blindfold. Inquire whether the people of Porto Rico and the Philippines are to be kept permanently in vassalage, without any true freedom or independence, the platform answers that they are to have "the largest measure of self-government consistent with their welfare and our duties." Question what is to be done to the trusts now fostered and protected by the law and the platform answers that they are to be "such legislation as will effectively restrain them and prevent all such abuses."

How could language be more indefinite and inexpressive than that the Republican party chooses to announce its policy in the future? It is as carefully guarded and vague as that in which ancient clause bids for the financial support of the ship owners' lobby without plainly proclaiming the Hanna program for a two hundred million ship subsidy.

Nowhere is there in the platform the ring of real statesmanship or true patriotism. The sordid commercialism of the party is everywhere apparent beneath the insouciant covering of hypocrisy and ambiguity.

THE EXPECTED HAPPENED.

The expected happened in the "investigation" of the office of the Commissioner of Supplies. The charges against that office were dismissed by the Mayor "without prejudice."

That this would be the outcome was surmised before the "investigation" began. Instead of promptly preferring charges and beginning an investigation upon the recommendation of the Grand Jury, Mayor Ziegenhain held back. When the people clamored for an investigation he tried to coerce the members of the Grand Jury into preferring charges. They as private citizens, having no public duty in the premises, and suspecting what would be the result of a perfunctory "investigation" in which the Mayor was Judge, Jury and prosecutor and at the same time favorable to the defendant, refused. Then, the popular clamor continuing, the Mayor, neglecting to avail himself of public documents and of the files of newspapers, preferred charges and damned them at the outset with a written declaration that they were indefinite, insufficient and not likely to produce results.

their tenure of his administration. He refused them representation by counsel and, although he knew they were bound by their oaths to silence, he persecuted them with questions.

The "investigation" begun under such auspices, was protracted for months in the hope of fooling the people of St. Louis into the belief that a real investigation was in progress.

Mayor Ziegenhain has stifled the clamor of the people for an investigation, but he has not fooled them into a belief that one has been held. They know that had the Mayor tried to discover facts he would have been able to show that the city lost by the splitting of requisitions; he would have obtained the testimony of St. Louis business men to prove that the Supply Commissioner's office might, at a vast saving, have bought goods elsewhere than of favored firms.

The silence of the people is not the silence of satisfaction but of disgust. That silence is born of a bitter resolve to bide their time for speaking.

By his investigation Mayor Ziegenhain has triumphantly retained in office the men arranged by a nonpartisan, disinterested grand inquisition, but he has stood sponsor for their misdoing. The responsibility rests on those officials no longer. Mayor Ziegenhain carries it on his shoulders.

THE MILLION MARK.

If, during the next decade, St. Louis keeps up the rate of growth which unofficial estimates show her to have had during the past decade, she should show a population of over one million in the census of 1910, without a resort to the questionable method of annexation. The unofficial estimates give St. Louis a present population of 687,795, which is an increase of 52 per cent over the population shown in the census of 1890.

Every big city which has a population less than one million has an ambition to reach that mark. There are only three cities in the United States whose population exceeds a million—Greater New York, Chicago and Philadelphia. St. Louis is the fourth city, and the first under the million mark. Chicago attained its place as the second city in the United States by a policy of annexation. Up to the present St. Louis has not pursued this policy, and there are indications that the policy would not be popular either with St. Louisans or with the districts annexed, as the latter would fear an increase in taxation as a result of the annexation.

St. Louis should easily be able to pass the million mark in the next decade without such aid. There are large districts in St. Louis, to the southwest and the northwest, which are still in the "cabbage farm stage." With an extension of rapid transit and the construction of elevated railroads these districts would be opened to settlement.

St. Louis will have a number of enterprises during the next decade which will tend to popularize it and to increase its population beyond the regular growth. The World's Fair now in incubation will be one of the factors working to that end. St. Louis should retain a part of the transient stream that visits such a spectacle. The improvement in the quality of St. Louis's water, which, though slow in coming, seems reasonably sure, the improvement in the streets of the city, which should be a result of the World's Fair, should all help to increase the population of St. Louis, because the more attractive a city the greater the number of persons who choose it for their home.

All these things considered, St. Louis should be able to reach the million mark in the census of 1910.

A patrolman wearing the insignia of authority and supported by all the strength of a big community like St. Louis can do more than "identify two or three members of a mob engaged in assaulting a woman." He can arrest the leaders of that mob. If he cannot or is unwilling to try at any risk to himself he has no place on a police force.

Every time Colonel Kerens wailed his handkerchief during the Philadelphia convention's opening session the Missouri delegation yelled and shouted its enthusiasm. This is harmony with a hemstitch.

Cheering for the first mention of Mr. McKinley's name in Philadelphia lasted only fifteen seconds. The delegates seemed to think that a sufficient addition to the four-year presidential term.

That published list of millionaires on the Philadelphia convention stage with Hanna indicates that the real masters of the Republican party propose to keep a personal watch on its proceedings.

If Uncle Sam's soldiers keep up their present rate of progress through foreign lands they'll soon be eligible for membership in the grand army of globe trotters.

According to the published statements that "commercialism was the dominant note of the Philadelphia convention," it must be that money sings as well as talks.

As regards the administration's treatment of the Illinois delegation to the Philadelphia convention, it seems to have been a case of tanning a Tanner.

When Jefferson City calls for plans for its Carnegie library it should be understood that an architectural provision for a lobby is desired.

## DAY'S BALLOTING WITHOUT RESULT.

Some Predict That the Sixteenth District Deadline May Be Broken To Day.

CONTEST IS GOOD NATURED.

Four Hundred and Twenty-Eight Ballots Cast—Each County Holds Tenaciously to Its Favorite Son.

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.

Jacksonville, Ill., June 20.—Four hundred and twenty-eight ballots have been taken and still the Democrats in the Sixteenth Congressional District have made no choice. After adding 154 ballots, the convention adjourned this evening until 10 tomorrow morning.

"If you will stay in the chase until after this session," a fox-hunting delegate from Greene to-night expressed it, "you will be present at the death." One or two leaders, after the session tonight, also spoke in a positive manner that the morning would witness the selection of the next Congressman from the Sixteenth Illinois District.

Break Predicted.

Notwithstanding these assurances, a prediction of a selection to-morrow would not at this time be safe. Numerous combinations have been attempted throughout the day, but all have been broken on the rocks of stubbornness. Combination in which "I will give" enter, have never been considered up to the present time. The pulsation of this determination can be felt in all the delegations, particularly those from the smaller counties, Greene, Macoupin, Morgan and Pike. These four counties have come to be known as the "Big Four."

A prominent member of the delegation from Cass said to-day that his county would support any candidate who would win, for they knew the Big Four would die in the ditch, and then one of the smaller counties would have a chance to pull through her candidate. This belief has been manifested in different quarters throughout the entire convention.

During the day four sessions were held, beginning at 9 o'clock. After balloting for an hour, a recess was called until 2 o'clock, when a few minutes balloting again brought a recess until 4. Then the delegations went at the business of marking a compromise in a serious manner, and before the evening session was determined upon, 25 ballots had been taken. At no time did any candidate receive the support of any two of the four big counties. Personal animosity on the other hand, would vote first for their favorite son, and then for one of the big four. Such action would be a serious blow to the progress of the convention, for no selection was possible unless by the support of two of the big counties.

Throughout the balloting, in fact, throughout the entire convention period, a remarkable era of good feeling has prevailed. Personal animosity has been kept out of the convention, and the friends of the candidates have been able to keep their tempers. Editor Joe Page of the Jersey County Democrat, who is also secretary of the National Association, which is held at St. Louis, said to a group of candidates this afternoon that he had a little bad feeling over this thing and all get in the lineup so that one fellow can whip and get the best of it.

Every member of the group laughed, one suggesting: "Joe, suppose you start the convention." "Suppose you start the convention," he said.

Cass County's delegate put forth in a general way the plea of the smaller counties for the nomination of a candidate who would win. He said that the four big counties had special claims on the nomination, but that in themselves have every appearance of being a party.

Greene claims the plum for Rainey because the county has never had the office, and because Rainey is a native son and the largest Democratic majority in the district. At the same time, the friends of the other candidates are also making their claims.

Delegate Knott also voiced Macoupin's sentiment when he said that as the largest county in the district, Macoupin should have the honor of naming the next Congressman. He said that Macoupin was the most effective of the small counties, and that it was his duty to represent the people of Macoupin.

The following Congressional Committee was elected: Atchison County, R. E. Christie; Adams County, J. H. Hurley; Buchanan County, W. E. Pratt; Second District, Frank Freytag; Third, John H. Holt; Fourth, C. Morgan; Fifth, J. H. Morgan; Sixth, J. H. Morgan; Seventh, J. H. Morgan; Eighth, J. H. Morgan; Ninth, J. H. Morgan; Tenth, J. H. Morgan.

Frank Freytag of Buchanan will probably be elected chairman.

HAWAII DELEGATION.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.



MISS NELLIE BRAGGINS.

The popular comic opera singer who will be married this morning to John W. Gantz, chief clerk of the freight department of the Frisco line.

Some discussion in the committee, one or two members suggesting that it might be better not to have a financial plank. The resolutions further declare against trusts and demand that trust articles be placed upon the free list; express sympathy with the Boers; demand independence for Cuba; ask the repeal of war taxes; favor postal savings banks; favor the income tax, the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people and the system of the initiative and referendum. The present national administration is denounced. The convention was warm in its allegiance to William Jennings Bryan and Governor John Lind.

OLD FIGHT IN MONTANA.

Butte, Mont., June 20.—There will be contested delegations claimant against claimant in the Democratic National Convention in Kansas City.

Daily and Clark Delegations to Kansas City.

Princeton, Ind., June 20.—Robert Lockhart of Covington, Tenn., and Miss Katherine Cline of Patoka, this county, were married at noon to-day by long-distance telephone. Covington is 30 miles south of here, and has direct telephone connection. The marriage was set for to-day, but owing to business matters, the groom could not leave home.

Good Stories Scarce.

Philadelphia Record.

One must have an editorial position in a newspaper to get a good story, says a man who has been writing for many years. The average person has no conception of what a good story is. A good story is a story that is true, that is interesting, that is timely, that is human, that is dramatic, that is emotional, that is intellectual, that is spiritual, that is moral, that is political, that is social, that is economic, that is scientific, that is artistic, that is literary, that is historical, that is geographical, that is biographical, that is autobiographical, that is fictional, that is non-fictional, that is factual, that is non-factual, that is real, that is unreal, that is possible, that is impossible, that is probable, that is improbable, that is certain, that is uncertain, that is definite, that is indefinite, that is specific, that is non-specific, that is general, that is non-general, that is particular, that is non-particular, that is individual, that is non-individual, that is collective, that is non-collective, that is personal, that is non-personal, that is private, that is non-private, that is public, that is non-public, that is confidential, that is non-confidential, that is secret, that is non-secret, that is known, that is unknown, that is revealed, that is unrevealed, that is disclosed, that is undisclosed, that is exposed, that is non-exposed, that is hidden, that is non-hidden, that is open, that is non-open, that is closed, that is non-closed, that is accessible, that is non-accessible, that is available, that is non-available, that is obtainable, that is non-obtainable, that is attainable, that is non-attainable, that is achievable, that is non-achievable, that is accomplishable, that is non-accomplishable, that is attainable, that is non-attainable, that is achievable, that is non-achievable, that is accomplishable, that is non-accomplishable.

Indian Territory Surgeons.

Wagoner, I. T., June 20.—The semi-annual meeting of the Indian Territory Medical Association was held at Wagoner for the past two days, adjourned this evening.

Former Kennebecians Celebrate.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

## MISS BRAGGINS TO WED—OTHER EVENTS AND NOTES.

A license was issued yesterday for the marriage of Miss Nellie Braggins, the popular comic opera singer, to John W. Gantz, chief clerk of the freight department of the Frisco Railroad. The ceremony will be performed at 10 o'clock this morning by the Reverend Dr. J. H. Morgan at the residence of the bride, No. 2721 St. Vincent avenue, and will be strictly private owing to the serious illness of Emily Braggins, an uncle of the bride.

While their friends have known of the engagement of the young people, the issuance of the license was in the nature of a surprise. The bridegroom was also the recipient of many expressions of good will, and abandoned his office early in the day, finding business out of the question. There were a number of friends who had been invited to the wedding, but they will not appear except in case of emergency. At the close of the season, she will retire from the stage for good.

Should the illness of the bride's uncle take a favorable turn, Mr. Gantz will take her on a short trip North and East. In the other event they will take temporary quarters with friends on Lafayette avenue.

Miss Braggins's last appearance on the stage was in the "Beggar Student" at University Cave two weeks ago. For a year previously she had been singing in New York, having secured a pronounced success in the "Three Little Lambs" at the Fifth Avenue. She is under a provisional contract with the Frisco line, and will be singing again except in case of emergency. At the close of the season, she will retire from the stage for good.

The marriage of Miss Kate Richardson Williams and Mr. Andrew Johnson will take place this evening at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. W. H. Williams, in Liberty, Mo. A number of guests from St. Louis will witness the ceremony, which is to be performed by the Reverend Doctor Everett Gill of Hannibal, Mo.

The bride will be attended by Miss Bessie Williams, her sister, and the bridegroom will have for his best man, Dr. W. H. Johnson of Lagrange, Mo., his brother.

Miss Williams is very well known in St. Louis, and has often visited here. Her father was the late Reverend Doctor W. H. Williams, who made his residence in the city for many years.

After a short bridal trip the bride and bridegroom will return to St. Louis, where they expect to live.

Miss Oella C. Ewing of Kirkwood was married yesterday evening at 8 o'clock to the Reverend Dr. J. H. Morgan of St. Louis. The ceremony took place in Grace Episcopal Church at Kirkwood, and afterwards the couple were driven to the bride's home, where they were entertained by a large number of friends.

The maid of honor was Miss Jessie Ewing, sister of the bride; bridesmaids were the Misses Emma Vaughn and Kate Cook. The groomsmen were Messrs. J. H. Morgan and Harry Webster, James Worthington of Denver, Colo., and Doctor Howell Phelps of St. Louis were ushers.

Miss Regina Adele Carlin gave a luncheon yesterday afternoon to the graduates from St. Vincent's Seminary. The table was prettily set with flowers and the guests enjoyed a luncheon of five courses. Among the guests were Miss Mabel Thierly, Miss Gertrude Hutchinson, Miss Caro Miller and Miss Katherine McCormack.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert C. Chivers have gone to Chicago for a fortnight's visit.

Mrs. William M. Lamson and Miss Petra C. Wahlgren of Hammett place have gone to California for a lengthy visit.

Mr. and Mrs. John Dryden and their little daughter, who are at the Planters, where they will remain until July, then going to the Eastern seacoast for the summer.

Mrs. James Peacocke is in Kansas City for a visit with relatives.

Misses Katherine and Luella Duncan will remain in St. Louis as guests of Miss Anna Force until the last of this week. They are being most hospitably entertained by the way of box parties at the Cave and dinners followed by parties to the suburban.

John Blaine Edwards of St. Louis and Miss Salome Cushman Hatheway of Alton were married last evening in the First Congregational Church of Alton by the pastor, the Reverend Dr. J. H. Morgan.

The bride was attended by Miss Louise W. Hatheway, her sister, as maid of honor. The bridesmaids were the Misses Laura Swanwick, Baked, Caroline Wade, Alice Hewitt of Alton, and Julia V. Edwards, sister of the bridegroom. James Manning of Alton, was best man, and Walter C. Ward of Putnam, Conn., was usher. The ushers were John H. Douglas, Frank Beardslee, B. B. Babbitt, Luther F. Smith, Louis F. Carr of Alton and Jerome K. Alton of St. Louis.

The bride is the daughter of one of Alton's pioneers in mercantile circles. The bridegroom is an attorney.

A reception will be held after the wedding, at which the couple departed on a bridal tour.

The Reverend Doctor and Mrs. J. H. Garrison departed yesterday for their summer home at Macatawa, Mich. Mrs. Garrison's niece, Miss Martha Boyle, accompanied them.

WILL BE DEPORTED.

Fitzharris and Mullet Cannot Remain in This Country.

Washington, June 20.—Assistant Secretary Taylor today rendered a decision adverse to the appeal of James Fitzharris and Joseph Mullet from the decision of the immigration officials at New York, who held them for deportation on the ground that having been convicted of a felony in connection with the murder of Lord Cavendish and Thomas Henry Burke, in Phoenix, Dublin, in 1882, they could not be permitted to enter this country under our immigration laws. In concluding his opinion on which the decision was based, the solicitor of the Treasury said:

"I do not think the heinous crime in which Fitzharris and Mullet participated and for which they were found guilty can be justly dignified as a political offense and therefore distinguish them from ordinary criminals on the ground that they had been convicted of a felony, should be sustained."

"First—That the crime for which Fitzharris and Mullet were convicted and sentenced to imprisonment was an ordinary crime and cannot